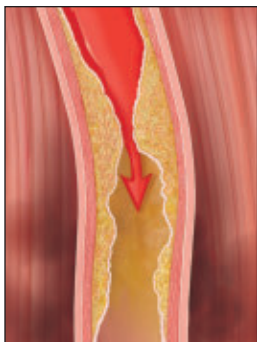
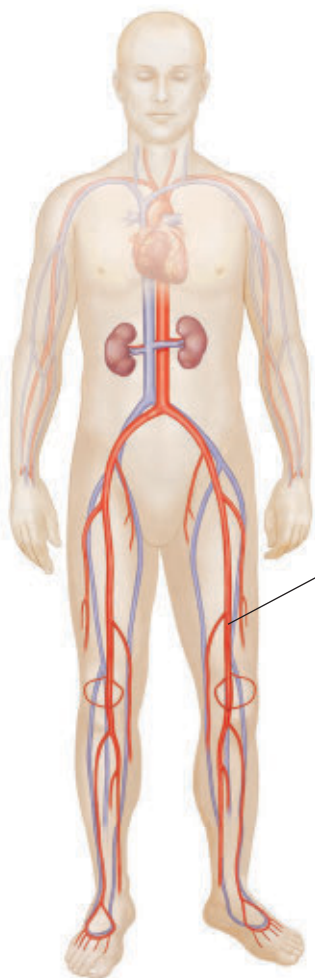


## What Is Peripheral Angiography?

Peripheral angiography helps show problems with blood vessels called arteries. This procedure creates images of the arteries in the legs and feet. It can show whether blood flow through these arteries is slowed or blocked. Reduced blood flow can lead to leg pain. In severe cases, lack of blood flow can lead to skin ulcers and tissue death.



Narrowed artery

Peripheral angiography can show narrowing or blockages of the arteries in the legs and feet.

## Getting Treatment

Peripheral angiography tells your doctor more about your blood vessel problem. To treat artery narrowing, a procedure may be done. This may be on the same day as your angiography or on a later date. Your doctor can tell you more.

### My Angiography

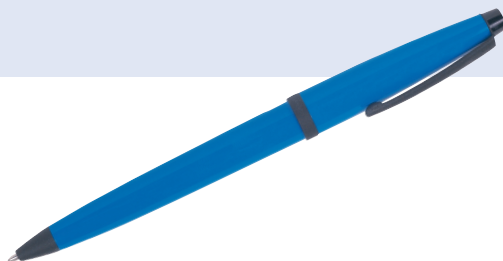
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Doctor: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_



#### Also available in Spanish

This brochure is not intended as a substitute for professional medical care. Only your healthcare provider can diagnose and treat a medical problem.

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## PERIPHERAL ANGIOGRAPHY



Mapping Blood Flow  
Through the Lower Body



## Before Angiography

- Tell your doctor what medications you take. Mention all prescription and over-the-counter medications. Also mention herbal remedies and supplements. Be sure to tell your doctor if you take medications to prevent blood clots.
- Tell your doctor about any allergies you have, including iodine.
- Stop eating and drinking as directed before the test.
- If your doctor tells you to take your normal medications, take them with only small sips of water.
- Arrange for an adult family member or friend to drive you home from the test.

## Risks and Complications

**!** *Risks of peripheral angiography include:*

- Bleeding or infection at the incision site
- Blood clots
- Allergic reaction to the contrast fluid
- Damage to blood vessels
- Kidney damage from contrast fluid

## During Angiography

The procedure takes about an hour. If any treatment is done, it will likely add time. You'll most often go home the same day.

- An IV line is inserted in your arm or hand to give you fluids. It may also give you medication to help you relax.
- The insertion site in your groin is numbed. A small puncture is made.
- A catheter (a thin, soft tube) is put through the puncture into the artery. Using a video monitor, your doctor guides the catheter through the artery.
- Contrast fluid is injected through the catheter. This substance helps the arteries show up on x-rays. You may feel warmth in your legs and back.
- When the procedure is done, the catheter is removed. To prevent bleeding, pressure is applied to the catheter insertion site for about 10 to 20 minutes.



## After Angiography

You will lie with your leg still and straight for 2 to 6 hours or longer to prevent bleeding. When you can be up and around again, you'll be released to go home.



## Back at Home

When you get home, drink fluids to help the contrast fluid leave your system. Avoid driving, bending, and heavy lifting for a day. You can remove the small bandage over the puncture site in 1 to 2 days. Your doctor may give you other instructions for care. You can likely get back to your normal routine in a day or two.

## When to Call the Doctor

**📞** *Call the doctor if you have any of the following after angiography:*

- A lump, bleeding, or increasing warmth or redness at the insertion site
- Pain at the insertion site
- Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher, or as directed
- Lightheadedness or dizziness
- Leg pain or numbness